VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
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From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. IV.

A Developement of the cauſes of the diſtemperances between the American and French Republics.

ADDRESSED *to the* CITIZENS *of* AMERICA.

My Fellow Citizens,

SOON after the declaration of Du Pont de Nemours about the *devotion* of a certain character in America to France; perhaps nearly about the time of their extraordinary treatment of our miniſters in Paris; perhaps nearly about the time of Mr. Adet's improper attempt to influence the election of our preſident; but at any rate, when their minds had become completely ripe, from every circumſtance, for a thorough belief that the people and the government of America were two diſtinct things, both with regard to their political principles, and their ſentiments towards them, the letter ſaid to be written by Mr. Jefferſon to M. Mazzei was publiſhed in Paris.

Before the contents and conſequences of that letter, however, are examined into, as the abſolute fruits of his Excellency the Vice Preſident's ſecret labours towards his country, it is neceſſary that ſomething ſhould be ſaid upon that particular head.

The letter, it is ſaid, was firſt publiſhed in Paris; for what purpoſe is very evident. It was afterwards re-publiſhed in America, in the beginning of May laſt, as well for your peruſals, my fellow citizens, as to afford his excellency an opportunity, either to contradict his being the author of it, or to do away the effects which its firſt publication was evidently intended to have, in any other manner he choſe. It is now the 14th of Auguſt, and neither, as I have yet heard has ever been done.

Trifling and contradictory as that letter may be, and certainly is, in itſelf, yet, while it carries with it the credit and influence of Mr. Jefferſon's name in France, it is of conſiderable conſequence to this country. It is now acting, and has been for ſome time acting, as a powerful enemy againſt us;—it is encouraging and inviting a foreign nation to take up arms againſt this country, by declaring to them our diviſions—nay, almoſt unanimous diſpoſitions in their favor. It could not be expected then, but that the people, particularly of Mr. Jefferſon's own ſtate, who were intereſted in the perſonal preſervation of his reputation, as well as in the common happineſs of their country, ſhould have been extremely anxious to know, whether the letter was really written by him or not. He ſhould not have hiſitated a ſingle moment then, if the letter was not his in declaring ſo. There is no honeſt and candid man—no lover of his country—no real, native American, who feels a pride, as every ſuch one muſt do, in the eſtabliſhment and preſervation of virtuous and eminent characters among us, but would readily and moſt gladly have taken his denial as concluſive and ſatisfactory proof; and by all others, his contempt would have been moſt juſtly merited. But the people at large, who have juſt beſtowed upon him, their approbation, their applauſes, and their higheſt confidence, are not entitled to his ſilence, either from *contempt*, or a fear of their not relying on his word. Either would be but a poor return for that approbation and confidence which they have thus beſtowed upon him.

Whereas, his denial of the letter, on the other hand, *if it really was not his*, would not only have been the higheſt gratification to his real friends, and the ſureſt diſappointment to his enemies, but it would inſtantly have ſtopt the fatal effects which its influence was calculated to carry along with it againſt his own country; which I ſhould have ſuppoſed, would alſo have been a gratification to his *excellency himſelf*.

It is only the name of its reputed author, and not the *truth* or *weight* of the obſervations contained in the letter itſelf, it is very clear, that ever gave it weight in France, or influence, in any way worthy [illegible] country. Take away that only reputation, as it was in the Vice Preſident's power to have done long ago, and it inſtantly ceaſes to be injurious. While on the other hand, its being undenied, gives it all the weight and influence, it would have againſt us, was it really genuine. Conſequently, a poſtponement of the denial, amounts to the ſame thing, in effect, with an acknowledgment of the fact; and therefore it is (for it cannot be repeated too often) that he ought not to have remained ſilent a ſingle moment under the charge.

If it ſhall be ſaid, as I believe it has been inſinuated, that his excellency's ſilence ought not to be conſidered any proof of the letter's being his, from the example of the late Preſident, who remained ſilent ſo long under a ſimilar charge, I muſt then obſerve, that the two things are as different as poſſible. The letters charged to the late Preſident, alluded to, it is to be remembered, were intended to affect him in *America*, by ſhewing his ſentiments towards the cauſe in which he was engaged, to be different from his actions. What were his actions? What were the actions of all America? An immediate ſtruggle for independence, againſt a country already engaged in open war againſt us; and who therefore wanted no additional ſtimulous, on their part, to injure us. The perſon on whom the forged letters then were charged, was at the head of the army, and not in any political ſituation, to render his obſervations or opinions, in that way, dangerous to any one but himſelf. What were the conſequences, even to himſelf, had the forgery gained belief? Nothing but the loſs of the confidence of the army he commanded, and of thoſe who employed him. No injury could have accrued to America, ſince a proof of the crime which the letters contained, could only have been productive of the diſcharge of a general, the diſcovery of whoſe treachery would have been a benefit and not an *injury* to his country.

In America, or at any rate in the army and in Congreſs, where thoſe letters could have had their only effect, even if they had been proved to be General Waſhington's, it was well known, as the event proved by their having no effect againſt him, that the material fact on which they depended for a belief of their being his, viz. the taking of his ſervant and portmanteau—wanted an exiſtence itſelf. Therefore, a denial at that time, was unneceſſary, and has only ſince been made, by referring us to our recollections on that ſingle point.

The letter charged to the Vice-Preſident is of a very different kind. Its influence is to be found in France, where the facts on which that influence depends, are only to be drawn from the letter itſelf. One of the moſt material of thoſe facts, is the diviſion, or rather the majority of the people here being in their favour—which, while ſuppoſed to flow from the reſpectable authority of Mr. Jefferſon's pen, could not be doubted there, where he was ſo well known, and it was ſo much their wiſh for it to be true: And thus being believed to be both genuine and to contain truths—inſtead of affecting only *our* councils or *our* armies in *this country* (all of which were immediately under *our own* controul) to the injury of a ſingle man, it is to influence a foreign nation to invade and injure our whole community. The ſame delay, therefore, which was practiſed by the late Preſident in denying the letters charged to him, is not to be juſtified on the preſent occaſion, when it is obvious to the plaineſt diſcernment, that both the circumſtances on which the two charges depend for belief, and the conſequences reſulting from that belief, are thus as diſſimilar, as it is poſſible, almoſt, for any two things to be.

But does—Thoſe who would defend the [illegible] of the letter's being his, on the ground of the example of the late Preſident, it is well known, would not have that gentleman follow *his example* in any other caſe. Nothing but the impoſſibility of finding out any other excuſe, would ever have made them reſort to that; and it is always a fair concluſion, that when people are driven to the neceſſity of adopting principles which they themſelves deſpiſe, the cauſe to which they are applied, is untenable on any other ground.

It follows therefore, from Mr. Jefferſon's long ſilence and every other conſideration in the caſe, that the letter was written by him; or, what is juſt the ſame in effect, that he has no objection to its carrying along with it, all the conſequences which his name is calculated to give it. That it was not intended for public view (which I am ready to believe) has little or nothing to do in the importance of the caſe. Its having got out, no matter how, and containing Mr. Jefferſon's ſentiments and aſſertions, as I have no doubt it does, are ſufficient to ſhew the conſequences which ſuch things are of to America in her relations with France. A letter believed to be written by one of the firſt characters in America, who was perſonally known and admired in France, informing them that the diſpoſitions of the government and the people of this country, were at direct variance with each other on their accounts, at the time when they were endeavouring to take advantage of that very diſcordance, to adminiſter their own laws in this country, could not have failed to have encreaſed their determinations on that head. And here the impropriety of the letter's being private, begins to ſtrike with material force: For if Mr. Jefferſon would write a private letter of this complexion, about the ſtate of French principles in America, to Tuſcany, where thoſe principles could have no immediate relation, how many of the ſame deſcription may we ſuppoſe, have been written directly to France, whoſe intereſts they reſpected—whoſe wiſhes they promoted—and where, it is natural to conclude, from Mr. Jefferſon's long reſidence, he had many correſpondents, at leaſt as valuable and as *confidential* as his *Tuſcany friend*, to unboſom himſelf to?

I will not ſuppoſe, however, that the aſſertion of Du Pont de Nemours, about Mr. Jefferſon's devotion to France, in caſe he was elected preſident—I will not inſinuate that the plan laid in France, and executed in this country by M. Adet, to influence our election of preſident in that way—and finally, I will not now conclude, that the deviation which Mr. Jefferſon ſuppoſed the people of this country had made from the "ſtandard of Common Senſe," when he invited them to rally round it, proceeded from the people's having formed a government for themſelves, without waiting his return from France, to form one for them, or conſulting him on the propriety of it after his return; nor will I believe, that the promiſe made by Mr. Pain, to return to this country, when he had finiſhed his labors in France, to aſſiſt in altering our government, and the attack he made upon the late preſident, by way of introduction to the buſineſs—were all plans laid and brought to perfection by correſpondencies of this ſort, in which, by their own confeſſion, they had been promiſed a preſident *devoted* to their ſchemes, which ſchemes and projects of a new government for this country, evidently in return for that promiſe of *devotion*, are a total dependance on the great republic of France. But I muſt confeſs, that although I am not diſpoſed to believe all theſe things, yet when all the different circumſtances already related, are taken together, they produce ſuſpicions in my mind, which will not be eaſily eradicated, while I believe the perſon to be the author of that letter to Mr. Mezzei, that I now do.

At any rate, it would have [illegible] in a ſcheme of government of this ſort for America, for the people to have been informed of the plan, that they might have had ſome hand in chooſing to *whoſe* intereſt their preſident ſhould be *devoted*. It is true that a vaſt majority of thoſe who voted for our vice-preſident on that occaſion, were, what are called republicans and democrats, or if they pleaſe, I will admit, that they were as much devoted themſelves to France, or as willing to ſee our preſident ſo, as Dupont de Nemours himſelf. But it is equally true, that many who voted for him (in his own ſtate at leaſt) did it from a conviction, ariſing out of his excellency's public acts under our own government (particularly ſome of his correſpondencies with the French miniſter while ſecretary of ſtate, which were very different to be ſure from the one with his friend Mazzei) that he would have been *devoted* to the intereſts of his own country, in preference to thoſe of any other—and if there was a ſingle citizen of America only, who voted for him under thoſe impreſſions, as I do affirm, of *my own* knowledge there was, that citizen was as much entitled ſurely, to know his ſentiments, and be undeceived, as any man who has the honor of *bowing* to the *Grand Duke of Tuſcany* himſelf.

Having thus pointed out the grounds on which I found the fact of the letter's being genuine, and thereby alſo ſhewn ſome of the leading improprieties of ſuch a correſpondence, I ſhall next proceed to examine into the contents of the letter itſelf, in order to fix to ſome certain point, thoſe *miſrepreſentations* by which the French have been led to injure us: And when we view the letter itſelf, and behold what affronting things it contains with reſpect to a large and reſpectable part of this country; what injurious conſequences to our welfare as a nation; and the ſevere retorts to which its author has lain himſelf liable in the matter it contains, it is ſcarcely poſſible to promiſe a reply which will not be reſponſive of *itſelf*. The unpleaſant epithets there beſtowed, and long retailed out by others, on the friends to our government, have put a leſſon in our mouths, which its enemies, ſhould not be ſurpriſed, to ſee repeated, to their own diſadvantage—but finding the little weight which ſuch a mode of arguing has even when falling from the exalted height of the author of that letter, I ſhall avoid the example and endeavour to continue the ſame ſtyle of argument I have hither obſerved.

In comparing the contents of the letter, however, with the former *profeſſions* and *acts* of its author, and arguing on the facts relating to thoſe two oppoſing circumſtances, it will be impoſſible to avoid concluſions, which perhaps, may in the end be more ſeriouſly ſevere, than ever ſo long a train of epithets, which without proof or argument, are nothing more than recording arrows to thoſe who uſe them. In this ſenſe then, the letter to be examined into, is to be conſidered as a faithful mirror, before which the *double features* of both the ſhadow and the likeneſs, the inward and outward *opinions* and *profeſſions* of a character, are to be beheld at once, which hitherto has only been ſeen in its external aſpects.

The main ſpring of all this ſecret clock work of foreign action being thus laid bare and expoſed to public view, it will not be difficult to account for many of the leſſer motions of ſome of the dependant members. The aſtoniſhing changes of ſome, and the perſeverance of others, in their oppoſition to our own government, and promotion of French influence among us, were things

not to be accounted for, while we beheld them alone acting upon their own means. But the reflections or second exiſtence of this great perſonage being thus brought to view from the letter now in our poſſeſſion, will account for many things before myſterious and unaccountable.

It will be neceſſary here, however, to republiſh the letter itſelf at full length, for the peruſal of thoſe who have not paid that attention to it which I expect they will on ſeeing the comments that will now be upon it. It is as follows:

"Our political ſituation is prodigiouſly changed ſince you left us. Inſtead of that noble love of liberty and that republican government which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, an Anglo-Monarchico Ariſtocratic party has ariſen—Their avowed object is to impoſe on us the ſubſtance as they have already given us the form of the Britiſh government. Nevertheleſs, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to the republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to thoſe principles, as alſo the maſs of men of talents. We have againſt us (republicans) the *executive* power, the *judiciary* power (two of the three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are ſeeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of deſpotiſm to the tempeſtuous ſea of liberty, the Britiſh merchants and the Americans who trade on Britiſh capitals, the ſpeculators, perſons intereſted in the bank and the public funds. [Eſtabliſhments invented with views of corruption, and to aſſimilate us to the Britiſh model in its corrupt parts.]

"I ſhould give you a fever, if I ſhould name the apoſtates who have embraced theſe hereſies; men who were Solomons in council, and Sampſons in combat, but whoſe hair has been cut off by the whore of England.

"They would wreſt from us that liberty which we have obtained by ſo much labor and peril; but we ſhall preſerve it. Our maſs of weight and riches is ſo powerful, that we have nothing to fear from any attempt againſt us by force. It is ſufficient that we guard ourſelves, and that we break the Lilliputian ties by which they have bound us, in the firſt ſlumbers which ſucceeded our labors. It ſuffices that we arreſt the progreſs of that ſyſtem of ingratitude and injuſtice towards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under Britiſh influence, &c.

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, Auguſt 14, 1797.

ERRATA FOR AMERICANUS.

No. I. 5th par. inſtead of "in capturing the property of neutral nations"—read, in taking the property of their enemy in the ſhips of neutral nations—and in the ſame par. inſtead of "illegality of captors" read, illegality of captures—and immediately after, inſtead of "the law of nations to which" read, the law of nations which, &c.—No. II. 5th par. inſtead of "were recommended as facts," read, were recommended as feats. 9th par. inſtead of, "and with ſo much propriety," read, and with as much propriety; and in ſix lines after, between the words from and ſcene, add of.

HAMBURGH, May 30.

In the treaty recently concluded between the Emperor and the French republic, there are ſaid to be ſeveral ſecret articles; amongſt others, one which ſti[pulates] the entire freedom of the navigation of the Rhine from Baſil to Holland, the ceſſion of a part of the electorate of Treves, of the Imperial city of Spires, and the whole duchy of Deux Points, whoſe prince has juſt inherited the ſovereignty of the electorates of the Palitinates and Bavaria, by the death of its former prince. This duke of Deux Points is alſo wholly devoted to the Pruſſian intereſt, and Auſtria has loſt one of his moſt powerful ſupporters in the deceaſed elector.

The Vienna papers do not mention any thing reſpecting the preliminaries of peace; the police of that city has iſſued orders, that no individual ſhall make or publiſh conjectures on that head. A hymn which was publiſhed here a week ago, to celebrate the return of peace, has been ſuppreſſed by the political inquiſition.

The Pruſſian party now aſſert, that the Directory have been too precipitate in concluding a peace with the Emperor; but all diſtruſt and ſuſpicion will diſappear, when France ſhall convince Europe, that it is far from her inclination to become the guarantee of the Germanic conſtitution, and the integrity of the empire. Such an act is quite contrary to the Republican principles, in conformity to which the Directory muſt act.

Certain it is, that in the conferences which lately took place between the French and Auſtrian general Heidelburg, it has been agreed upon, that the French army of the Rhine ſhall occupy a conſiderable part of Suabia, till the definitive peace between the Republic and the German Empire ſhall be ſigned. The Auſtrian troops on the Upper Rhine are to fall back to the frontiers of Bavaria.

The following article of inteiligence has been received here from Straſburg, dated May 24, from a perſon whoſe veracity is unqueſtionable.

A conference has been held at the houſe of the miniſter for foreign affairs at Paris, at which the Pruſſian miniſter and the preſident of the Rheniſh convention were both preſent The matter under conſideration [was] the limits of the Rhine. The deputies of the inhabitants of the left bank ſpoke warmly in favor of their union with the French republic, the Pruſſian miniſter, oppoſed this plea, and in the name of his maſter contended, for the integrity of the empire; when citizen Lacroix gave him to underſtand, that this integrity, according to the French conſtitution, could not exiſt. In fact, by the ſeparate peace with Paden, Sponheim had been detached from the Empire; by the treaty with Whirtemberg, the principality of Mombeilard; and by the peace with the emperor the pricipality of Liege. "To be brief," concluded La Croix, "after what has been already done, I ſee no reaſon why the left bank of the Rhine, could not be ceded as far as Mentz."

The ſenate of Hamburgh have now acknowledged the miniſter of the French republic in the moſt public manner. The national cockade is worn here by all the French citizens, to the no ſmall mortification of Mr. Pitt's partizans, who I can aſſure you are very numerous. A ſoldier in the garriſon made an attempt ſome time ago, to tear this badge of Gallic Freedom, from the hat of a citizen, for which, the next day, he received 300 laſhes on the parade, by order of the ſenate, who gave this proof of their reſpect towards France, even without being ſolicited.

A few days ago, Mr. Green, an American merchant reſident in this city, and who has many reſpectable connections in England, after ſpending the afternoon with the greateſt conviviality at his houſe with col. Crew, Mr. Gawler, and other Engliſh gentlemen, ſuddenly retired behind a ſcreen in the apartment, and ſhot himſelf with a piſtol.

It is aſtoniſhing what a number of French and German Emigrants are daily paſſing thro' Cruxhaven, and embarking as recruits for England. They receive from 20 to 30 guineas bounty, and proceed in men of war to Cows in the iſle of Wight.

June 2.

The moſt important intelligence which has been received here from the Empire ſtates, that the Britiſh miniſter has been ſo deſirous in ſubſidizing the Emperor, that the latter received the money at the moment when the ſeparate peace with France had actually been ſigned. The recovery of that ſum is now, they ſay, the principal object of the negociations of Mr Hammond—But politicians doubt very much whether his Imperial majeſty, who conſiders himſelf as the dupe of the Engliſh cabinet, will condeſcend to make the deſired reſtitution to his quondam good ally.

Private letters from Vienna of the 25th ult. adviſe the arrival of an Engliſh meſſenger in that city, on the 21ſt ult, who brought diſpatches which were immediately forwarded to the Emperor.

The Court Gazette, has not yet announced to the public any thing reſpecting the ratification of the preliminaries; but what will appear a ſingular circumſtance, is, that two days having been fixed in that capital for celebrating the return of peace by public rejoicings, thoſe feſtivals, ſo grateful to the feeling of a long ſuffering nation, were again countermanded. They were to take place on the 25th ult. but the emperor openly declared, "that the happy day might as well be deferred, till his ſubjects ſhould be able to join in a general jubilee." This declaration has occaſioned many conjectures among the coffee-houſe politicians at Vienna, but they do not conſider, that their ſovereign has more reaſon to mourn than rejoice at the ſevere loſſes he has ſuſtained in territory, blood and treaſure!

The French are now maſters of the capital of the republic of Venice, of all its continental provinces, and of the iſland of Corfu—they entered it on the 16 h ult. at 7 o'clock A. M. with ſeven thouſand men. This conqueſt is one of the moſt important which the French have made during the war, and will be of great advantage to the finances and the marine of the republic. Venice has been at peace for upwards of a century paſt, during which period it has amaſſed plenty of wealth and naval reſources, it poſſeſſes about ſixty ſhips of war, great and ſmall included, which the French have ſeized, and are determined to make ſuch an uſe of them in the Mediterranean as cannot be very pleaſant to the authors and ſupporters of the war in England.

There are advices from Baſil, in Switzerland, announcing that the emperor has promiſed to releaſe general La Fayette, and his illuſtrious and unfortunate fellow captives. This promiſe, however, has not yet been realized, nor probably will be accompliſhed before another court is conſulted. Meanwhile theſe unhappy victims of deſpotiſm are treated with much leſs ſeverity, and are permitted to take the air, which has been long denied them in the Baſtile of Olmutz.

The impartial miniſter, baron Dagelmann, the collegue of Mr. Wickham, ſuddenly received orders from his court to quit Baſil on the 24th ult. and return to Vienna.

The electors and other petty princes of Germany have begun to appoint envoys and learned doctors, and profeſſors of the law, to repair to the congreſs appointed to be holden to ſettle the fate of the German empire—but nobody knows where the congreſs will meet. Some mention Berne, others Frankfort.

The Auſtrian army continues its retrograde movements, and has orders to retreat by degrees to the frontiers of Auſtria and Bohemia.

The news of the death of the elector palatine of Batavia is unfounded, though it appeared in the Gazette Erlangen.

PARIS, June 5.

Twelve veſſels have been freighted at Leghorn for carrying the French troops in garriſon in that city to Corſica, and they have already embarked.

The revolutionary party at Ancona ſtate, that Gen. Buonaparte has given them the greateſt reaſon to entertain hopes; he has deſired them to make their wiſhes for independence manifeſt in ſome unequivocal manner, and then the Ciſpadane Republic will accept the junction of Ancona to it. The votes of thoſe who are for independence have been collected. Thoſe who are adverſe to a change in the government, or who are afraid of committing themſelves, have ſet off for the country. Thus Ancona will decide the fate of the march, and alſo of the Duchy of Urbino.

The numberleſs embarraſſments of the Engliſh govenment, the general diſcontents, the inſurrection of the ſeamen, the claims urged by the land forces, the increaſe of the oppoſition party, the reſolution announced by its leaders to abſent themſelves from the ſittings of parliament, the juſt apprehenſion of ſeeing all the forces of France directed againſt England, now left without allies: ſuch are unqueſtionably the motives which have determined the cabinet of St. James's to ſeek peace, and to diſmiſs the miniſter who has been the principle obſtacle to its concluſion. The high conſideration, however, which Barthelemy enjoys in England, and the happy influence of his nomination to the directory, muſt have contributed not a little to haſten the criſis of this event. A general peace will probably, therefore, be one of the firſt bleſſings which France will owe to her new director! The auſpices cannot be more favorable.

Citizen Barthelemy reached Paris laſt evening. The directory ordered the honors becoming his rank, to which the general eſteem has called him, to be paid to its new colleague. Thoſe who have blamed the preparations for the reception of one of the firſt magiſtrates of the republic, have been themſelves much to blame.

Barthelemy ſet out from Baſle on the ſecond inſt. The Swiſs Cantons, which felt much regret at his departure, teſtified to him all their conſideration and gratitude. They paid him military honors until he reached our frontier. On his preparing to quit his houſe, the ſtreets were lined with ſoldiery on each ſide; and theſe lines of ſoldiers were extended to his entry into France, where a triumphal arch was raiſed with this prophetic inſcription:—

"To the pacificator of Europe."

June 7.

Barthelemy, our new director, was aware of the high honours deſtined for him on his entry into this capital. His modeſty made him deſirous to avoid them; he accordingly ſhifted his carriage on the way, and when the cavalry, which went out to meet him, came up to the firſt carriage, they found his ſecretaries only within ſide.

His ſolemn reception by the Directory took place yeſterday at noun. The whole of his journey from Baſle to the gates of Paris was a kind of triumphal proceſſion. He was every where welcomed by the congratulations of the conſtituted authorities; and what was ſtill better, by the moſt unequivocal manifeſtations of the joy and ſatisfaction which all France feels at his acceſſion to a poſt where he may do much good, if ſeconded by the majority of his colleagues. A name ſo pure and ſo generally honoured as his, may perhaps kindle up the enthuſiaſm of a nation, become far too indifferent as to its choice of chief magiſtrates.

In quitting the Swiſs frontier, Barthelemy paſſed through ſeveral diviſions of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe. The generals, officers, and ſoldiers, paid him due homage and reſpect; and all equally applauded his elevation to the Directory.

It is ſtill ſaid that the Congreſs for a general peace will aſſemble at Paris.

The different courts are all employed in the appointment of their envoys.

The hope of better times, and of a great amelioration in the conduct of the government is now the public ſentiment. The riſe of the public funds is, in this reſpect an almoſt ſure thermometer. The inſcriptions on the great book, which were a ſhort time ago at 7 and 8 per cent. are now at thirty ſix and thirty-ſeven.

It is ſaid that the priſoners in the temple lately attempted to effect their eſcape, but that their plot was diſcovered in time.

The German papers announce, that the King of Pruſſia has marked out a camp for 40,000 men below Warſaw; another for 60,000 men on the frontiers of Sileſia; that a body of 50,000 men is approaching Lithuania; and that the Pruſſian army is marching againſt Warſaw. Every individual is obliged to pay two florins at the firſt moment he may be called on for them.

The Algerine flotilla has made ſome conſiderable prizes in the road of Leghorn, and has taken ſeveral Genoeſe veſſels, the crews of which ſaved themſelves by getting on ſhore.

Letter from the Ottoman Ambaſſador to the adminiſtration of the department of Bouche Du Rhone.

Marſeilles, May 21.

GENTLEMEN,

"I received with the utmoſt ſatisfaction the flattering aſſurance contained in your letter of the 29th Floreal, of the happineſs you felt on hearing of my arrival in the ſtate of the Republic.

"The arrival of a repreſentative from a ſovereign ſo long and faithfully attached to the French nation, could not fail to produce thoſe ſentiments of eſteem and friendſhip.—Be aſſ[ured], that all there diſtinguiſhed marks of ſincerity and friendſhip, produce on my part the utmoſt ſatisfaction at the proſpect of reſiding ſome time in France. I ſhall avail myſelf of the firſt opportunity to expreſs my gratitude in perſon."

(Signed)

"ESSEY D'ALLY."

A conſpiracy has been diſcovered at Dantzick, the object of which was to maſſacree the garriſon; the plotters and accomplices have been arreſted. Their intention was to have gained poſſeſſion of the arſenal, and to have arreſted the Members of the Regency.

Poule, the aſſaſſin of Abbe Sieye, has been ſentenced to 20 years impriſonmet, and to ſtand 6 hours in the pillory.

LONDON, June 8.

According to all the accounts from Vienna, and other parts of the Empire, the Emperor is determined to chaſtiſe the inſolence of the Pruſſian monarch, and oblige him to relinquiſh his ſeizures. Beſides the Imperial Mandate in behalf of the Biſhop and Chapter of Eichſtadt, the Aulich council have iſſued a reſcript relative to the proceedings of Pruſſia as to the lands belonging to the Teutonic order in Franconia.—By this reſcript, all acts tending to ſubjugate the order to the Houſe of Brandenbourg, are declared null and void; all marks of Pruſſian ſovereignty are to be removed, the ſtamped paper of Pruſſia ſuppreſſed, and an indemnification to the order for the loſſes they have ſuſtained, is promiſed them on the part of the Emperor.

It is remarked, at the ſame time, that Ingoldſtadt, and ſome other ſtrong poſts upon the Danube, are fortifying by the Auſtrians. A camp of 40,000 men it appears is alſo traced out under the walls of Amborg.

The Emperor has alſo addreſſed a reſcript to the palatinates of Hungary; in which he informs them, that he may ſhortly ſtand in need of the aſſiſtance of their zeal and courage.

June 12.

The Pallas cartel, Capt. Corbett, from Breſt, arrived at Portſmouth on Friday laſt, with ſixty merchantmen, and about one hundred and ninety inferior officers of different deſcriptions. The Pallas left Breſt on Monday, when there were ſeventeen ſail of the line and fifteen frigates of various rates, lying in the inner roads, ready for ſea, but to appearance indifferently manned. The ſhips in the harbour fitting, were three 3 deckers and a 74 gun ſhip. The inhabitants are repreſented as wiſhing for peace; but, in caſe that does not happen, they ſpeak with confidence that an invaſion will take place.

It is with great ſatisfaction we announce, that advices of a very favorable nature have been received from Ireland. A perſon who held a very confidential employment among the United Iriſhmen, and had the command of their purſe, has come over to government, and has been the means of detecting the leaders of the conſpiracy at Newry, ſeveral of whom have been taken up, and ſent under a guard to Belfaſt. The conſequence of its being known that this perſon is gone over to government has been, that a general diſmay prevails among moſt of the United Societies, who knowing that their ſecrets are diſcovered, perſons are flocking from all parts

of the north to avail themſelves of the King's pardon, and to take the oath of allegiance. Moſt of the hiding places where the offenſive weapons are depoſited, have been alſo diſcovered. It is believed that the neck of the conſpiracy in Ireland is now broken.

We have the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that the diſcontents among the Company's military officers in India are totally removed.

The Dublin and Cork newſpapers are full of nothing but the moſt dreadful details of depredations committed by the military, arreſts upon charges of High Treaſon, outrages committed under pretence of ſearching houſes for arms, and ſkirmiſhes between parties of the Britiſh troops and the defenders. In ſhort, the country is expoſed to all the horrors of anarchy.

The Venetian Republic uſed annually to eſpouſe the Adriatic, but this year the French have *forbidden the banns*.

The title of Marquis of Nottingham is ſhortly expected to be conferred on Earl Howe, at the particular deſire of his majeſty.

DUBLIN, June 6.

Letters entitled to credit have been received in this city, from London, by the mail which arrived on Tueſday laſt, mentioning that it had been finally reſolved on, that Mr. Pitt ſhould retire—and that he was to be ſucceeded by Mr. Grey. Mr. Fox has been offered any place which he ſhould chooſe in the arrangement—but had declined to take any reſponſible part in the management of public affairs. It is added, however, that he is not to be hoſtile to the new miniſters, but to afford the aid of his advice and co-operation.

CURRACK on SHANNON, June 5.

This day the Mohill corps of cavalry commanded by Capt. Hugh Croſten, brought in here and lodged in priſon, twenty-eight men charged upon oath before Richard Iram, Eſq. with having voluntarily taken the teſt of the United Iriſhmen.

Six pieces of ordinance, with a great number of ammunition waggons, under an eſcort of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Breſford, were on Tueſday taken from the ordinance ſtores in the Lower Caſtle Yard, and conveyed to the camp at Lehaunſtown.

CORK, June 10.

The moſt important intelligence from the continent by the laſt packet is (if true) the inſurrection at Vienna; indeed from what we have ſeen theſe ſix years (and of late eſpecially) we muſt not be ſurpriſed at this event. The ſacrifices of blood, treaſure and territory, the Emperor has made during the war, muſt render him unpopular, and odious to his unfortunate vaſſals, who had to bear the burden of taxation and the heat of murderous battles; and to this the return of all the Auſtrian priſoners, who had been in France, to learn the elements of liberty, and we have every reaſon to think, if not already, they will ſoon ſow the ſeeds and reap the fruits of freedom in the hereditary dominions.

One of the Caſtle oracles tells the public, that Roger O'Conner is taken up, and has made very important diſcoveries; this is a notorious lye; but is not at all wonderful now adays, that wretches ſhould be well paid for aſſerting impudent falſehoods when we find that many are rewarded for cutting the throats of their countrymen and fellow-citizens.

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

The Preſident having arrived at his ſeat in Quincy, a very reſpectable committee, conſiſting of the honorable Benjamin Lincoln, hon. Oliver Wendell, hon. Thomas Dawes, hon. Jonathan Maſon, Jonathan Jackſon, and Stephen Higginſon, Eſqrs. waited on him, and in the name of a very numerous body of reſpectable citizens, congratulated him on his health, and invited him to an entertainment in town, on the day moſt convenient to him.

In conſequence of the Preſident's polite acceptance of the invitation, Wedneſday the 16th inſtant is aſſigned for the public dinner.

Yeſterday the hon. Elbridge Gerry, co ex-envoy to the French republic, ſailed in the ſhip Union, capt. Nutting, for Rotterdam. On paſſing the caſtle a ſalute of 16 guns was fired.

ALBANY, Auguſt 4.

We are informed, by a gentleman of this city, who left the county of Onondago on Saturday laſt, that on the preceding evening a gentleman arrived there from Niagara, who gave information that the Britiſh troops in that quarter, with a general muſter of Indians, headed by col. Brandt, had marched towards the Miſſiſippi, in hopes of meeting a large force of Spaniards and French in their progreſs towards Canada—and that a company of American artillery had alſo marched on the ſame route, for the purpoſe of protecting the neutrality of the United States.

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt 22.*

Captain Smith, lately arrived at Boſton from St. Peterſburgh, informs, that while lying at Elſinore, captain Smith dined with an Engliſh captain directly from London, who informed him, that coming out of the Thames, he was ſtopped by the mutinous fleet, and all his proviſions taken from him—that he put into Harwich for a ſupply—while he lay there, the fleet got under way, and paſſed him—deſtination unknown—this was about the fourteenth of June.

We learn that Capt. Towers arrived at Alexandria, left Rotterdam the 29th of June—that he dined with General Pinckney, the day before leaving port, who informed him that the Executive Directory had invited him to return to Paris and reſume his funcſtions; that he was only waiting for freſh inſtructions from his government, to comply with their invitation; and that every thing indicated an amicable and ſpeedy ſettlement of all the differences between that country and this. Capt. Towers alſo mentions that the French government diſavow the capture of American veſſels—that it was principally owing to a pack of abandoned Americans in France, that orders were ever iſſued to moleſt our trade, but that they had now ſunk into diſgrace, and the true American character began to be reſpected again.

Accounts from the Weſt-Indies alſo mention, that affairs there, reſpecting American veſſels, began to aſſume a very favorable aſpect—that veſſels are not now condemned on ſuch frivolous pretences as heretofore, and that they have lately reverſed ſeveral of their condemnations, and cauſed the captors to pay coſts.

☞ The Printer hereof

having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article uſed in the line of his buſineſs, rendering it neceſſary that he ſhould repeat his application for payment—*again* requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for more than two years Newſpapers to ſettle their accounts. It appears the accounts ſtand open more from inattention from the ſmalneſs of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to ſettle them. The Printer however flatters himſelf that his delinquent ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will conſider, that though their accounts are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to him in the ſupport of his buſineſs.

IN conſequence of an advertiſement which appeared in the Peterſburg Paper of the 18th inſtant, tending to draw the attention of the Clerks and Store-keepers from their employers buſineſs. I beg the public's leave to make the following reply:

However ſmall their ſalary may be, they are not obliged to P. W. or his ſecretary A. G. for their animadvertion on this head; they think themſelves perfectly competent to make their own engagements with their employers, and depend on their liberality to redreſs their grievances according to their abilities.

It is to be obſerved, that the articles of clothing of every denomination, have taken a conſiderable riſe; but they make no doubt that their employers will not deſitate to take this into conſideration, and make the neceſſary remedy.

I therefore would adviſe Mr. Secretary A. G. not to ſport with the unfortunate Clerks and Store-keepers of Peterſburg, or beware of the conſequence.

A Peterſburg Clerk and Store-keeper.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 21, 1797.

N. B. I expect Mr P. W. and his Secretary A. G. are in want of employment themſelves, and cannot obtain it.

THE Adminiſtrator of Elizabeth Fitzhugh, dec. being anxious to cloſe his accounts with the heirs of the decedent, requeſts of all perſons that have unſettled accounts with the eſtate, to apply to Mr. George May without delay, he being fully authoriſed to act.

Auguſt 19, 1797. (8t)

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third Thurſday in October next, and will continue three days.—Firſt day worth about £.45, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horſe, &c. except the winning horſe on the firſt day, and worth about £.20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Alſo an elegant ſaddle will be run for the ſecond Thurſday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, Auguſt 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houſes and Lots in the Town of Peterſburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be ſold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchaſers. As conſiderable portions of the abovementioned property, are ſubject to leaſes of various modifications; and as other portions are ſomewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjuſt the whole advantageouſly for public ſale. It is therefore deemed moſt adviſeable, to receive propoſitions from thoſe who may chooſe to become purchaſers, deſcribing the particular portions thereof, they reſpectively propoſe to purchaſe; for this purpoſe the ſubſcriber will attend at Peterſburg during the ſitting of the next diſtrict court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property ſhould not be diſpoſed of at private ſale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumſtances will admit, and expoſed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of theſe ſales is to anſwer an immediate preſſure, it is expected that a conſiderable portion of the purchaſe money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although ſome credit will be allowed for ſome portion of the purchaſe money under particular circumſtances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purpoſes mentioned in the premiſes.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 19, 1797.

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,

WILL commence on the 2d Thurſday in October, and continue three days.

Firſt day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purſe, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untried Nags, mile heats.

BELFIELD STARK.

Hicks's Ford, Auguſt 17, 1797. (6w)

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 28th Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock,

By order of the ADMINISTRATRIX,

At the STORE of the late JOHN RENAUD, in Old-Street,

Will be ſold to the Higheſt Bidder;

All the STOCK in TRADE,

Conſiſting of a general Aſſortment of

GROCERIES

AND DRY-GOODS.

Six months credit will be allowed on all Sums of £.20 and upwards—Purchaſers giving Bond and approved Securities.

After the above SALE, will be put up to the Higheſt Bidder, the Leaſe of the ſaid Premiſes—being for 6 Years from the 1ſt September laſt. Conditions will be declared at the Time.

WM. HAXALL, V. M.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (3t)

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN RENAUD, dec. are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe having any juſt claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated, to

AREANEA RENAUD, Adm'x.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 16, 1797. (tf.)

The Co-Partnerſhip of CLARKE & NEBEKER

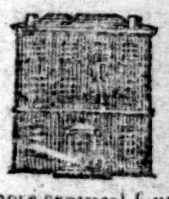
WAS diſſolved the 10th inſtant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, are deſired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner

Peterſburg, Auguſt 15, 1797. (tf.)

I WISH TO RENT,

For One or more Years,



THE STORE and LUMBER HOUSE late occupied by WILLIAM CLARK & Co. poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt day of September, after which period, the NOTARY'S OFFICE will be kept in ſome more central ſituation than his preſent reſidence, of which notice will be given.

SAMUEL DAVIES.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Suſſex county, about the 10th of June laſt, a Negro Man Named

DANIEL;

About ſix feet two inches high, very black, ſtout, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, bends forward in his knees, has a down caſt look, and about twenty-five years old.—Any perſon who will take up the ſaid Negro Man and deliver him to me in Suſſex, or ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

As he has lately been ſeen in or about Peterſburg it is probable he may now be lurking in that neighbourhood.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned againſt harbouring or carrying away the ſaid Negro Man, as they ſhall anſwer the ſame at their peril.

THOMAS DUNN.

Suſſex, Auguſt 17, 1797. (4t)

On THURSDAY the 24th Auguſt, will be ſold at Amelia Courthouſe, being Court day,

A YOUNG MAN,

A VALUABLE Carpenter & Wheelwright, belonging to the Eſtate of WILLIAM YATES MURRAY, on a credit till the firſt of January next; bond and approved ſecurity will be required to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Adm'r.

Auguſt 7, 1797. [tdf.]

The Subſcriber wiſhes to Purchaſe Immediately,

THIRTY or FORTY of the Largeſt and Fatteſt OXEN to be had—for ſuch a liberal price will be given, whether they are Cattle that have had the diſtemper or not will be no great object, nor is their age of any conſequence, provided they are fat.

PATRICK WHITE.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (2w)

Joſeph T. Blanchard,

Has juſt received and for ſale, at his STORE in OLD-STREET, viz.

12 hogſheads St. CROIX RUM,
6 Do. JAMAICA Do.
20 Barrels N. E Do.
25 Do. JAMAICA SUGARS,
2 hogſheads LOAF SUGAR,
And a few bags GREEN COFFEE,

All of which will be ſold low for caſh or country produce.

Auguſt 7. (8t.)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST-OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
8d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.

BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (eptf.)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale on reaſonable terms, by

MOSES M. MYERS,

Prime SUGARS in Hogſheads and Barrels.
PORT WINE of excellent Quality in Quarter Caſks.
London Particular MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter Caſk.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 14, 1797. (8t)

The Co-partnerſhip of Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day diſſolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all perſons who have claims againſt them, are deſired to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to tranſact buſineſs in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a conſtant ſupply of

DRY GOODS,

AND,

GROCERIES,

Which he will ſell at *very moderate prices* for Caſh, or country produce.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 1, 1797. (ep tf.)

The Co-partnerſhip of Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments, and ſuch as have any demands againſt them will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

GOODS,

On hand, conſiſting of 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, Britiſh Oznabargs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed of at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, July 27, 1797. (8w.)

FOR SALE,

Purſuant to two Decretal Orders made by the High Court of Chancery, the 1ſt day of June 1796, and the 30th of May 1797, will be ſold at public auction,

A TRACT of Land on Coleman's creek, in the county of Halifax, containing 2075 acres more or leſs, adjoining the lands of Mr. Roger Atkinſon and others, being the land ſold by Peter Rogers to Alexander Shaw, and by Shaw conveyed in truſt to ſecure the payment of ſundry debts ſpecified in the ſaid deed.

At the ſame time will be ſold another tract of 256 acres, on the river Hyco, Orange county, North-Carolina, formerly the property of James and Robert Bell, which likewiſe adjoins Mr. Atkinſon's land, and is included in the abovementioned deed of truſt.

The ſale will be on the firſt mentioned premiſes on Tueſday the 10th day of October next, and will be conducted by the commiſſioners appointed by the decree laſt abovementioned.

A credit of ſix months will be allowed the purchaſers, who muſt enter into bonds with good ſecurity, for inſuring payment of the purchaſe money. A good title will be made to the lands when the bonds are diſcharged.

Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe, will no doubt ſatisfy themſelves by viewing the land before the day of ſale—and further information may be had, on application to Meſſrs. Kennon Jones, or Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie, John Maſon, of Lunenburg, or to

DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 16, 1797. (3w)

Blank Bills of Loading, for SALE at this OFFICE.

American Intelligence,

CHARLESTON, August 9.

A letter received from Surrinam, by the Industry, capt. Spurr, mentions that Rice bears no price there, owing to the arrival of four large Portuguese ships, which were sent in there, loaded with that article, prizes to some French privateers.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, this city was alarmed by the cry of FIRE. Mr. William Fiddy had, very improperly, stowed a large quantity of unslacked stone lime in his cellar, under his store, east of the Exchange; the late rains having made the cellar damp, the lime slackened and being confined, set the casks which contained it on fire. Being discovered early the fire was got under without doing any material damage.

For the CITY GAZETTE.

YELLOW FEVER:

An instance of an extraordinary cure of it.

In August 1782, when Charleston, in South Carolina, was in possession of the British forces, the port and town of George-Town, in that state, was held by a party of 5 or 600 Americans. A young American, native of Boston, had made his escape from out of a prison ship in the harbour of Charleston, and arrived in George-Town. A stranger in the place, knowing no body, he took shelter on board of a New-England vessel that lay at one of the wharves, and he was after his arrival, or perhaps before, taken with a violent fever. The crew of the vessel, panic-struck, under the belief that he had the *yellow fever*, (for his body and limbs were all over quite yellow) were in dread of allowing him to remain on board the vessel any longer, lest they should catch the infection; they carried him on shore, and laid him on the wharf, where they utterly abandoned him.

The report that the yellow fever was in town, flew instantly through the garrison. It produced a terror in every one, which the approach of the enemy, who were expected every moment to attack the place, could not probably inspire. I well remember that capt. Burk, the present judge, was then on the command in George-Town. He happened to be officer of the day. In the American army, it was the duty of the officer of the day to be constantly alert on his rounds, to attend to every occurrence, whether military or otherwise, that happened within the encampment. The officer of the day hearing that a man was infected with the yellow fever, went to the place where the sick man was thrown; he was quite delirious, in a burning fever, without any sensible perspiration; and his frame and limbs as if in a jaundice. The officer instantly reported the case to general Marion, the commandant, who gave direction that the sick man should be attended to as well as circumstances would permit; but above all things, that the greatest precaution should be taken, to prevent the infection from spreading. Two physicians were called in, who, inspecting the patient, pronounced it to be the yellow fever; and thenceforward it was found very difficult to get a man to assist in removing him. The manager of the military hospital, would on no account receive him; so that, as he belonged neither to the army or navy, and a perfect stranger, he was left quite forlorn. The inhabitants were so intimidated with the report of the symptoms of the yellowness of his skin, his black-vomit and delirium, that none would venture to admit him even into an out house. They had him carried to the scale house, an open place, near the bank of the river; and even here he was an object of such general dread, that it was found necessary to remove him out of town altogether, which was accordingly done.

In the front of the town, on the opposite bank of the river, Sampit, there stood a large wooden building, where the merchants used to deposit the tar that was brought to market. This building was surveyed in hopes it might serve for the reception of the sick man. The floor of it was a perfect bog, or swamp of tar, several inches deep, collected there for many years back, by the leakage of the tar barrels. There was one spot, however, of 8 or 10 feet square, pretty solid. After putting on him a clean shirt, which was believed would be his last, he was carried and laid down on the above dry spot; medicine had been previously administered to him, and a man was taken from a fatigue party to attend him through the night. He was visited by the officer at 7 o'clock at night. His skin and the white part of his eyes were more yellow, with small red spots on his breast; he was out of his senses; his skin was hard and quite dry, and his fever and his pulse high and rapid as before.

When the morning came, it was found that the person left to watch him had quitted him early in the night; that he being delirious, and none to take care of him, rolled into the bog of tar, in which he had wallowed, and was found covered over in the morning, but perfectly in his senses; his flesh, on wiping away the tar from it, felt cool, and not the smallest fever. His strength was, however, quite gone, feeble as an infant; he was all over covered with the tar; even his hair was completely saturated with it. That he escaped being smothered in the tar was providential; for his body and back of his head lay buried in it; but it did not cover his mouth and nose so as to hinder respiration. It took several days, and some assiduity to nurse him, and get the tar from his skin and hair. His fever never returned, and he soon recovered. It is to be remarked, that those who had seen or heard of the case at the time, and the physicians of the place, ascribed a cure so sudden and extraordinary to the warm comfortable bathing which he had in the tar.

The case is published for the experiment or speculation of gentlement of the faculty, by one who saw it.

Charleston, August 3, 1797.

August 11.

A list of American vessels captured and carried into New Providence, for having contraband goods and enemies' property on board, August 4, 1797.

Ship Mercury, Roberts, from Charleston.
Sloop Cleopatra, Tate, of Charleston.
Ship Patty, Collins, of Rhode Island.
Sch'r Return, Sheffield, of New-York.
Sch'r Active, Wilcox, of New-York.
Sch'r Esther, Pease, of Boston
Brig Flora, Bowers, of New-York.
Brig Two Brothers, Stoddard, of Casco Bay.
Sch'r Pariphas, Beadle, of New York.
Sloop Union, Easterbrooks, of Rhode-Island.
Sloop Becca, Norris, of Rhode-Island.

The brig George, Holden, of New-York, from New-Orleans to the Havannah, was taken by a Providence privateer; the captain was taken out; the brig was afterwards re-taken and carried into the Havannah.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) August 14.

By a letter from Raleigh to a gentleman in this town, we are informed that Governor Blount was lately in that place, and remained there about two days; that he had taken his departure privately, and it was not known which way he had bent his course.—We are told that he said the object of his intended plan was the conquest and plunder of the Floridas—that Mr. Liston nor the British government never countenanced the scheme—that as it was a matter of as much importance to them as it was to him, they would hereafter regret their backwardness—that fearful of meeting the warmth of our government, at the present moment of popular clamour and indignation, he had determined to leave the continent.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to the estate of Thomas Pettus, sen. deceased, of Mecklenburg county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of May next; all claims brought in after that date, will be plead in Bar.

WM. PETTUS, } Administrators.
JOHN PETTUS, }

August 12, 1797. (co3*)

TAKEN up by Mary Bolling on her plantation, in Amelia county, Namozean creek, a yellow Bay Horse Colt, three years old this spring, both his hind and right fore feet white, a blaze in his forehead, neither docked nor branded. Posted and appraised on oath by George Pollard, John Southall and Cain Mann, to thirty dollars.—Also taken up by the said Bolling, a Red Steer, four years old this spring, marked with a crop and hole in the right ear, as we are informed, but now it appears to be a swallow fork, and swallow fork in the left, a small white spot in his face, near the left horn, and some white under the belly near the fore legs. Posted and appraised on oath by the same appraisers to 13 dollars and 33 cents.

April 8, 1797. (co9)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, in March last, a Negro Lad named

DAVID;

about 18 years of age, of a dark complexion, rather tall and slender, with one upper tooth out before; he was raised by Mr. John Emmery, late of Prince George, where I expect he is now lurking, or in Petersburg, where he has also a number of friends and acquaintances. Any person that will deliver the said lad to me, (about 5 miles from Petersburg) or secure him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM CONWAY, Jun.

Dinwiddie, August 9, 1797. (3t)

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greensville county, greeting:

WE command you to summon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our Justices of our said County Court of Quarterly Sessions, at the Courthouse of our said county, on the first day of next August Court, to answer a bill in Chancery, exhibited against him by Edward Smith, and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of £. 100, and have then there this writ.

Witness Peter Pelham Clerk of our said court at the Courthouse, the 29th day of May, 1797, in the 21st year of the Commonwealth.

(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 8 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse, two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out-house.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaser, he giving satisfactory security.—Possession may be had the first of October insuing, and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Petersburg, July 5, 1797. 1ft. Oct.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—she is offered for sale because the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out-houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news-papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING. the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—75 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

LATELY RECEIVED,

And FOR SALE, by

Horsburgh & Kennan,

London Bottled PORTER,
Bottled ALE,
Claret and Port WINE, in Cases, of 4 and 4½ dozen,
3d and 4th Proof West-India RUM.

They have also remaining, and will Sell very low,
A Pair Philadelphia made Burr MILL-STONES,
Some Boxes 7-9 Window GLASS,
SADDLES and SADLERY.

With sundry articles of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,

800 Bushels Large Allum SALT,
And some GRINDSTONES,
IRON CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Petersburg, August 3, 1797. (4w.)

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 31st of next August,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon the subscriber now resides, lying on both sides Mallery's creek, containing 486 acres; also the crop now growing, stock, household and kitchen furniture.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Nottoway, July 10, 1797. (14)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (tp tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

CURRIE & PUMFREY,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced business in the house next door to Messrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Gallego's—Respectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete assortment of the very best PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Those who please to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and dispatch.

They have ready for sale, a general assortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purposes, all of the best materials faithfully manufactured.

They have also for sale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable or them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Petersburg

(If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

Wanted Immediately.

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an assistant in a store; he must be acquainted with Book keeping. A person thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

On the lowest terms for Cash.

J. ELLIS.

Petersburg, July 13, 1797. (tf.)

BLANK WRITS,
Sold at this Office.

258